#### MY HOME.

me remains just where it stood, Arched over by screnest skies; see the dear old peighborhood. And those loved hills that round it rise.

ach path and field, each rock and tree, Shut in by the horizon's line, loved by some subtle alchemy. Salutes my soul and seems divine. I know the secret by ways where
Hare flowers are hid in nook and dell—
The very sweetness of the air,
The summer birds that sing so well.

I see them all. Though wandering far Beneath the strange new western skies, My heart clings to its castern star And scenes through which fond memorie

How still the threshold where it stands. The dingy house so meek and old; The doors unfouched by human hands, The windows blinded, dark and cold.

erhaps the weeds and grass have grown High on the ciapboards by their side, illiding the pathway payed with stone, And flowers that llamed with ancient pride

The silver stream still curves and frets Around the house—and seeks the sea; Beneath the roof no one regrets My absence, or inquires for me.

Where I may go, how long I stay,
There's no one left to calculate;
When I return—no voice to say
A welcome at the door or gate.
—Joel Benton, in Youth's Companion.

# HE GOT THE MILK.

How a "Rough" Drummer "Came Out Strong." "My story," said the New York

drummer, "isn't a bit funny. May be place at the engine, and I followed him. cows were scarce in that prairie re-He's in feathers, artificial flowers, ladies' notions, hat trimmings and train would slack up for a moment, as ladies' notions, hat trimmings and such. A morose, cross kind of man, that don't make friends such. A morose, cross kind of man, that don't make friends outside of the trade. They do say that when he was young he was a real pice. Some cattle were seen in the distance, but they were not of the milkable kind. A half-hour passed, when away off, across some fences, a half-mile distant, when he was young he was a real nice ners and women in the bonnot busifellow, but bothering with men milliness, and trying to keep abreast of the fashions, soured a naturally good temper. Well, Hiram B. Stebbins is not a per. Well, Hiram B. Stebbins is not a bit somable, and a sort of chap to be

"We often crossed one another on he road, but after saying 'How d'ye,' that's all the words we exchanged. A Vest see I met him, going west from Dubuque, on a scalding hot day in July; thermometer way up in the nineties and the car just in a blaze. The car was full and a great many women aboard. Just back of me was a nicelooking young woman dressed in deep mourning, and she held a baby in her mourning, and she held a baby in her arms, a wee, wee thing, and that child was wailing pitifully, and the young woman was crying. It was just a mite of a child, puny-looking, and I should judge barely six weeks old. Back of her sat Stebbins, looking as cross and surly as a bear with a sore head, apparently annoyed by the cries of that baby. The woman's back being turned to Hiram he couldn't see she was crying. Off started the train, and the dust and cinders sifted through in showers. Most everybody seemed cross, and Hiram uncommonly so. There was no smoker on the train and we had to stay in that car. That baby's crying bothered me as it did everybody else. Turning around I saw the young woman take a nursing-bot-tle out of a basket, then a small earthenware jug, and she uncorked it. It was full of milk, and she began to fill the nursing-bottle. A drop of milk fell on her hand and she tasted it, then looked very much distressed. She put back the nursing-bottle and the jug into the basket and didn't feed the

baby. "What on earth shall I do?' I heard her say. 'The milk is as sour as vine-gar and will kill the child,' and she began to ery again, not loud like the baby, but the tears just streamed down her pale cheeks. Then Hiram B. Steb-bins shook himself up, and leaned for-ward and said to the young woman, kind of cross like:

'Your infant, ma'am?' "Oh, no, sir. It was my poor sister's, and she died a week ago—died of a broken heart, because her husband, this little baby's father, was killed on a railroad a few days before baby was born. It's a delicate child and halfstarved, and the hot weather has turned the milk sour. What am I to do? I am trying to carry the poor little child some hundreds of miles further on, to my mother, and if I can't feed it, it will die before I get to the end of my journey, it's so feeble now. Then she bbed afresh, and the baby sobbed,

"Hiram B. Stebbins didn't say anything for fully a minute; then he got up and came to me, and said he, 'Family man?' I told him I wasn't. Then he sat down and fidgeted; then he got up suddenly, looked around him and went into the next car. He passed through our car, and then through the whole train. By and by he came back, and said he: 'Not a darned one on the

> 'Not a what?' I inquired. woman nursing her bab

mother is just dead. That baby is going to perish right before your eyes for the want of a drop of milk. Here is a conductor that won't stop this train so as to save the life of that poor little child. I put it to you—shall this train stop so that I can get some milk, or are you willing that the baby should die, all on account of a lunkhead of a con-

"'By jabers! O'ime wid you and the young woman ivery toime,' said a big

" 'Dat is jous so,' chimed in a Ger-man. Then all the women joined in a chorus, and cried 'Shame! shame!' "'But,' said the conductor, somewhat seared at the storm he had raised. 'There isn't any milk at the next stopping place, nor at the next station

neither.'
"Can't you stop at some farm-house then?' asked Hiram. 'There isn't a house along the line of road for the next twenty-five miles.' "There must be cows somewhere— in the pastures," insisted Hiram B.

"And who's to milk them, providing we see any?' asked the conductor, scratching his head.

"'Is there any lady in this car that can milk a cow?' inquired Hiram. No one responding, it seemed likely that no milkmald was aboard.

Well, I can milk a cow,' said Hiram. 'I milked a herd of 'em twentyfive years ago, and am not ashamed of it. Now, Mr. Conductor, that you seem more amenable to reason, you will allow me to go forward, and when I spot a cow the engineer has got to stop the train, for I am bound to find some milk for that baby.'
"'Oh, the dear, thoughtful man!'

said all the women, and 'Bully for you!'

cried the men.
"Stebbins went forward and took his a real, true cow was seen quietly grazwhistling, for we were afraid to frighten let alone. Never understood a loke in his lite.

Off that cow. One of the brakemen had a tin butter kettle, and that had been scoured clean, and off started Hiram on

the full run.
"For a strange man to get to close quarters with a strange cow is no easy matter. Hiram B. was evidently a master in the art of cow-corralling. At first the cow seemed to avoid Hiram. She turned and doubled, and we were afraid he would lose her. We could all see the cow stalking from the cars, and the excitement was intense. Hiram B. managed things beautifully. May be she was a kind of providential cow. He was bold, yet conciliatory. At last Hiram, after a quarter of an hour's hard work, cornered that cow. What if she were dry? No; she wasn't. There was Hiram B. on his knees, working away on the cow for dear life. We all waved our handkerchiefs to him and the cow. At last he seemed to have drained the cow dry. There were fences to climb, and some of them barbed-wire ones. What if Hiram should drop his butter kettle or spill its precious con-tents? Finally he reached the cars, greeted; even the conductor was pleasant to him. The men hollowed themselves hoarse, and some of the women cried, they were that excited. One old lady just smothered Hiram B. Stebbins with her kisses. Anyhow, that poor baby got his fill of good, sweet, fresh milk, stopped crying, and came through

"No sequel?" asked some of the isteners. "Not that I know of. Hiram didn't marry the pretty girl who was taking care of the baby. I met him three care weeks ago going north from Atlanta. He was still traveling in feathers and women's fixings. He gave me a kind of surly nod—the oddest old rough diamond you ever 'skeered up.' "—N. Y.

# HE GOT LEFT.

A Young Man's Efforts in Behalf of the Wrong Lady. "The well-dressed young man who is

too fresh for his good looks and who is ever on the alert for a maiden to conquer occasionally gets left," said a casual acquaintance in a business house the other day. "Meet them often?"

"I saw something of this sort yesterday that amused me for a little while. I was coming up from Toledo around by the Wabash. Every seat in the car was occupied except one filled with sachels at the side of a dressy young man. At a small station a plump, dashing and pretty little country belle and an old woman got on. The latter, though unfamiliar with the manner of exit and entrance into a car, happened to get in in the right way at the rear platform, while the young lady came in the forward end of the car. She walked down the airle looking for a servhody was looking

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from First Page.] into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February tast, and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty making branch, I express the bope that legislation needed to make it effective may not long be delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister Republic Lines of railways, penetrating to the heart and capital of the country, bring the two peoples into mutually beneficial intercourse, and enlarged facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggestion for the construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehauntepee.

With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chill, and with the restoration of civil anthority in that distracted country, it is hoped that pending war c aims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with notification given by the Government of Peru, the existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31st, 1836. PERU.

that country will terminate march sist, 1999, RUSSIA.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate "Jeannette" expe-

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long pending claim of the owners of the ship "Masonic," for loss suffered through the admitted decellction of the Spanish authorities in the Phillippine Islands, has been adjusted by arbitration, and an idemnity awarded. The principle of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consistantly adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying conditing tion. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view to just and honorable settlement. The operation of the commercial agreement with Spain of January 2d and February 13th, 1884, has been found inadequate to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in those islands. Negotialions have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to these objections, and in the line of the general policy touching the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities, to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming, more over, at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions; and, although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that Government. Whils there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given, yet, as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored nation guaratees of the prior treaty of 1880, and as qual treatment is admitted by the Porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join. Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the Porte's non-nequiesence in the right of expatriation and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence in which this Government cannot concur. The United States must hold in their intercourse with every power that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal civil privileges accorded to them without regard to creed, and affected by no consideration save those growing out of domiciliary return to the land of original allegiance or of unful-filled personal abligations which may survive under municipal laws, after such voluntary return.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission constituted under the treaty of 18%, was resumed in view of the recent aquiescence of the Venezuelan Envoy on the principal point advanced by this Government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set asside by the operation of a new convention. onvention.
A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3d, 1855, has been agreed upon and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

upon and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

CITZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching clitzenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatiation, no statutory provisions exist providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vazating an improper acquisition of citizenship; even a fraudulent decree of naturalization can not now be canceled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with cars and extended to those only who intend, in good faith, to assume its duties and responsibilities when attending its privileges any benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new statue, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations. I regard wish favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights that spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his parious courts throughout the United States now invested with, thereby gives an incohoate states which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffi: near our shores suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us.

RECIPROCITY. Following the treaty of 1851 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of a reciprocal exemption from customs duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my prodecessor Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rica, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interests in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a treaty of commerce. A deallar treaty was afterward signed by the

tion to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relation of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desir-able.

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

I carnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our National interests. At every post where a representative is necessary, the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live in comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so called notorial extraofficial fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with Every act requiring the certificates and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates, and the fee therefor returned to the Treasury. By restoring the revenue to the public use the consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries. In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted. The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions which for any cause may be without a head, should also be authorized.

MILITARY AND NAVAL LEGATION ATTACHES. SALARIES OF CONSULS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL LEGATION ATTACHES. If favor, also, an appropriation for the detail of officers of the regular service as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign governments do not recogalize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities, but this does not prevent the requirement of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an officer whose duties he can not discharge. The superadded title of Consul-General should be abandoned at all missions.

EXTRA JUDICIAL COURTS IN ORIENTAL COUN-I deem it expedient that a well-devised measure for the reorganization of the extra judicial courts in Oriental countries should replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judi-cial and executive functions in the same of-

RESULTS OF THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The World's Industrial Exposition, held at
New Orleans last winter with the assistance
of the Federal Government, attracted a large
number of foreign exhibits and proved of
great value in spreading among the concourse of visitors from Mexico and Central
and South America a wider knowledge of the
various manufactures and productions of
this country, and their availability in exchange for the productions of those regions,
DISCHIMINARION IN FAVOR OF NATIVE ARTISTS.

Past Congresses have had under consider.

DISCUIMINATION IN FAVOR OF NATIVE ARTISTS.

Past Congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of a policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad, and who receive gratuitously advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe and has caused them, with practical unanimity, to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest, and for other obvious reasons, I strongly recommend it.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM-NO RELAXATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES TO BE EXPECTED.

The report of the Civil Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed during the past year, and much valuable information on this important subject.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law entorcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public position throughout the country. It applies the test of finess to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the Commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the Commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application.

THE PROPLE may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as possible, but of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never seals be remitted to the system which dis-

but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service.

Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system which doon every change of administration, inspires an immense ar my of claimants for office to lay stear to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and filling the sir with the tumult of their discoutent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partizan activity debauch the suffraze and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character.

would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension and the mania for office holding growing from its indulgence would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the Nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignobic, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public places.

Civil-service reform enforced by law, came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who in fear of the confusion and irisk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices, with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change. Parties seem to be necessary, and will continue to exist, nor can, it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with office hold.

While Partisanship Continues Bitter

WHILE PARTISAN SHIP CONTINUES BITTER

while partisanship convinues butter and pronounced and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials in charge of important trusts responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that thay shall rely, in condidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan injustice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desfre for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service or who are incompetent should be retained, merely because they are in place.

The whining of such a clerk discharged for indolence of incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work. The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefits is the public service. And the people who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not retinquish in benefits without protest nor are they unmindful of these having its execution in charge, and this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the Civil service from the last the salaries of the Civil service from the salar

upon
I recommend that the salaries of the Civil
Service Commissioners be increased to a
sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability or removal of both the President and Vice-President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent immediate death of the Vice-President and vacancies at the same time in all other offices, the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted. In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the weifare and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow disadvantages of partixanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsility on the part of each of us, and a sterm determination to perform our cuty well, must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the diory and prosperity of our beloved in the people. PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Migned) GROVER CLEVELAND, WASHINGTON, D. C., December S, 1885.

# JOHNNY'S INQUISITIVENESS.

How a Precocious Youngster Discovered

ister of France, as he was entering his pal-On a train up in Wisconsin was a ace: "Sire, I have made a discovery which on a train up in Wisconsin was small boy from Chicago and his large mother. They had been visiting some country relatives, and the large mother was evidently afraid the small boy had acquired bad habits and other parasites while playing with his country cousins, for she got his head down upon a newspaper in her lap and held it close to the window, and began held it close to the window, and began to look around in the hair as if she had lost something. Every few seconds Johnny raised his head and inquired in a loud voice:

"Ma, what you doing?" "Hush, Johnny," his mother whis pered, "I am looking for dirt." Then Johnny resigned himself to fate, only to rise up again in a few

onds, and exclaim: "Ma, do you find any dirt?"
"Sh-h! Lie down, Johnny," was the good mother's reply.
"Twenty seconds passed, and the inquisitive boy bobbed up his head once

more, saying: "Ma, I want to see the dirt."
"Be still, child, sh-h!" whispered the

ndustrious matron.

Down went the little head, but could not rest in peace. The eyes in it rolled around curiously, and soon it bobbed up again, and the boy's gaze fell

upon the newspaper.
"Say, ma," said the amazed Johnny,
in a voice so roud that the passengers
all turned to listen. "What, child?"

"I say, ma-it's awful queer dirt that's got feet, ain't it?" - Chicago Her

#### A French Railway Incident.

A murderous attack was made by four men a few days ago on a passenger in the morning express running between Paris and Brussels. A gentleman, who entered a first-class compartment was followed by the four men, who had previously attracted the attention of the station-master as suspiciouslooking characters, so much so that he had warned the guard to keep an eye on their movements during the journey. No sooner had the train started than the strangers produced playing cards, and asked the fifth passenger to join in the game. The gentleman declined. The ruffians set upon him, and were about to thrust him out on the railway track when the guard suddenly appeared. On his arrival one of the sharpers sprang through the open doorway, and has not since been heard of. The three men now faced the guard and passenger. The last named pened to have about him a revolver, which he had hitherto been unable to present. On its appearance the trio at once gave up. At the first station they were handed over to the police. - N. Y.

#### Ancient Bridges.

The first bridges were of wood, and the earliest of which we have any account was built in Rome 500 B. C. The next was erected by Julius Cæsar for the passage of his army across the Rhine. Trajan's great bridge over the Danube, 4,770 feet long, was made of timber, with stone piers. The Romans also built the first stone bridge, which crossed the Tiber. Suspension bridges are of remote origin. A Chinese one mentioned by Kirchen was made of chains supporting a roadway 830 feet in length, was built A. D. 65, and is still to be seen. The first large iron bridge was erected over the Severn in 1777. The age of railways has brought a remarkable development in this branch of engineering, especially in the construction of bridges of iron and steel .- Boston

-An artful minister's wife fractured mum social the other evening and added \$147.83 in fines to the church treasury by casually remarking that she had seen a lovely new bonnet up stairs in the dressing room and asking whose it was.
Every lady in the room responded: "It's
mine!" and then they all said other
things, so that their husbands had to borrow car fare to get home .- Somer wille Journal

Facts for Families. In order to cook your hare, you must always first catch it.

It is much easier to catch a cold than to To get rid of a cold, always use Red Star

Cough Cure.
To get Red Star Cough Cure, only requires twenty-five cents.

-A Brooklyn carrier-pigeon, started on a fly to Washington, was picked up three hundred miles from land by a vessel, taken to Liverpool, and returned to its owner on the return trip of the vessel.—Brooklyn Eagle.

-A short distance from St. Paul is a point where the observer can look into five counties. A town has been lately started there, which it is expected will some day rival St. Paul and Minneapolis .- Chicago Herald.

# THE MARKETS.

HOGS—Good to Choice... SHFEP—Good to Choice. FLOUR—Winter.....

Patents..... WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2 Red...

VHEAT-No. 2....

PLOUR—High Grades.
CORN—White.
OATS—Choice Westers
HAY -Choice.
PORK—Mess.
BACON—Clear Rib.
COTTON—Midding

OATS-No. 2 Mixed OATS-No. 2 Mixed PORK-Mess BACON-Clear Hib. COTTON-Middling

WHEAT-No. ? Red.....

NEW ORLEANS

	NEW YORK, December 10, 1885.	Sa A STUCK UN HAN
	CATTLE-Native Steers \$ 4 00 @ 6 35	140
	FLOUR-Good to Choice 3 95 @ 5 50	Imported Brood M
	WHEAT-No 2 Red 8 97	800
	CORN_No 4 511/9 51	
ı	OATS-Western Mixed 35 @ 37	Imported Stallie
ı	PORK-Standard Mess 9 75 @ 10 25	Old enough for
ı	ST. LOUIS.	
	COTTON-Middling 85	125 COLTS
	BEEVES-Good to Heavy 4 60 @ 5 25	Two years old
	Fair to Medium 4 25 @ 4 50 HOGS-Common to Select 3 65 @ 3 90	younger.
ı	HOGS-Common to Select 3 65 @ 3 90 SHEEP-Fair to Choice 2 50 @ 3 75	Recognizing the ciple accepted by all in
ı	FLOUR-XXX to Choice 8 15 @ 3 85	gent breeders that h
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter 94%@ 95	ever well bred animals may
ı	No.3 " " 6 92	recorded, they should be valued only as grades. I
1	CORN-No.2 Mixed 48 345	sell all imported stock at grade prices when I can furnish with the animal sold, podigree verified by
ı	OATS-No. 2	I original French certificate of its number and mon-
1	TOBACCO-Lugs 3 00 @ 8 50	the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Il trated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, like, is 35 m
ı	Leaf-Medium 6 00 @ 8 00	west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western
1	HAY-Choice Timothy 12 00 @ 12 50	
1	BUTTER-Choice Dairy 20 @ 21	ELY'S PATADO
	EGGS-Fresh 1956 20	CREAM BALM CATARR
	PORK-Standard Mess 9 25 % 10 00 BACON-Clear Rib 53/6 53	GREAM DALM
	LARD-Prime Steam 350 6	
	CHICAGO	Cleanses the CHEAM BALM
	The state of the s	The state of the s

CREAM BALM CATARRH Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflam mation. HAY FEVER DE Heals the Sores. A Quick Relief. A Positive Care. HAY-FEVER

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois

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Percheron Horses valued at \$5,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Bock of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country.

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

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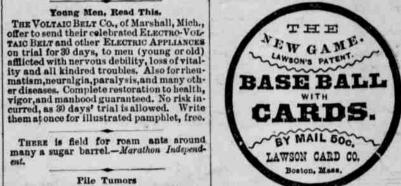
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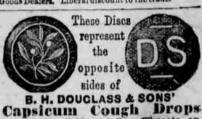
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